

STABLES ARE TO BURN

Found at Last to be
Infected.

AH SING CASE DECIDES

Claim That No Evidence of Infection
Existed Until Proved by
Third Victim.

(From Monday's Daily.)

PLATFORM OF THE CITIZENS' COMMITTEE.

1. Burn every house, incapable of disinfection, in which a case of plague originates, or in which it has remained long enough to create a reasonable doubt as to infection.
2. Burn every house which, by reason of proximity or other reason, may reasonably be believed to be infected.
3. Let the infection follow as closely as practicable after discovery of each case, and action follow promptly each decision.

The Chinaman, Ah Sing, who died on Saturday in the Chinese Hospital under grave suspicion has been officially declared a plague victim. Dr. Hoffmann examined slides prepared from the fluids taken from the body late Saturday afternoon and determined the cause of the man's death was plague.

Ah Sing was 18 years old and lived in a house on the Asylum road. He was taken to the Chinese Hospital on Saturday, where Dr. Jobe attended him. The body has been cremated and the house where Ah Sing lived and adjoining buildings, will be burned. Ah Sing is the sixty-third case and fifty-fourth death of plague since the outbreak. The case was one of the pneumonic form of the disease. Ah Sing had worked at the Hotel Stables.

YESTERDAY'S BOARD MEETING.

Decided That the Hotel Stables Shall Be Burned.

Shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Board of Health met in the Judiciary building. Those present were President Wood, Dr. Day and Messrs. Lowrey, Hatch and Smith.

The Board immediately turned their attention to the consideration of the Ah Sing case. When the Board adjourned Saturday afternoon it had not been officially announced that Ah Sing had died of the plague. Dr. Hoffmann was then examining the slides and did not determine the matter until after that meeting. Dr. Wood announced, therefore, to the members of the Board at yesterday's meeting that Ah Sing's was a verified case of plague.

Dr. Wood: "I have been running around all the morning endeavoring to find out all that was possible in regard to Ah Sing, and whether he had been working at the Hotel Stables. I wanted to get conclusive evidence in the matter and it was almost by accident that I ran across substantiation of the report that Ah Sing had been employed recently in the Hotel Stables. It was about 11:30 o'clock this morning that I met Mr. John Andrade in his carriage. He spoke to me and said that his Chinese boy was a cousin to the Ah Sing who had died of the plague and that he (the boy) would like to have the ashes of Ah Sing after the body had been cremated.

"I saw a clue here and immediately seized upon it and asked Mr. Andrade if I could see the boy; Mr. Andrade replied that the Chinese boy was in the carriage. I questioned the fellow very closely and had his replies taken down in shorthand. He appeared to be perfectly honest in his statements, and I am well satisfied that the information he gave me is correct. He had only just heard of his cousin Ah Sing's death and was anxious to secure his ashes, having heard that the death was due to plague and that the body would be cremated. I have Ah Sop's (Ah Sing's cousin) statement here and will read it."

Statement of Ah Sop.

My name is Ah Sop. I work for John Andrade—in his stables. I am a cousin of Ah Sing. He worked together with me five months for John Andrade; then he worked at Club Stables. About a month ago he left the Club Stables. When the Club Stables were quarantined my cousin was not quarantined, because he worked at night time. He then worked one or two weeks for Hotel Stables. When he was working for Hotel Stables he lived at Palama, Asylum road. Before the first quarantine my cousin lived on River street, but since he worked at the Hotel Stables he has been leaving at Palama. At the Hotel Stables he helped to clean harness; he did not paint carriages; he worked at night time. When the Club Stables were quarantined he stopped at "Fire Place."

I saw my cousin two or three weeks ago. He was not sick then; I was told yesterday that my cousin died.

Hunt for Evidence.

Dr. Wood (continuing): "Last night I went to the Hotel Stables and asked for a list of the Chinese employees who had worked at the stables since December last. I asked Mr. Buckley for this list to see if it contained the name of Ah Sing. I was informed that a carriage painter, Ah Sing by name, had worked at the stables and that he was now living on Kukui street. After

getting this information I almost gave up the idea of the Ah Sing who had died ever having worked at the Hawaiian Hotel Stables. Until this morning, when I saw Ah Sop, Mr. Andrade's Chinese boy, and found out that Ah Sing had worked at the stables. I afterwards went to the battery camp and questioned the Chinamen who had been taken from the Hotel Stables. I picked out the little one who had been employed there for the past year, Ah Lu, and questioned him again in regard to Ah Sing. Ah Lu at first denied ever having known him at all; then, when I scared him a little, he owned up that Ah Sing had worked for some time at the Club Stables, but denied absolutely any knowledge of his ever having been employed at the Hotel Stables.

"Ah Sing at one time worked for John Andrade, who taught him his trade, but he afterwards quarreled with his cousin, Ah Sop, and went away and secured employment in the Club Stables. I have witnesses to substantiate the correctness of all this information and can get them, if need be, at any time. Ah Sing worked at the Club Stables for several months, and about the time that the Club Stables were closed he went to work somewhere else at his regular occupation. The foregoing I got out of a Chinaman who had lived in the same house in Palama with Ah Sing. Mr. Berliner and a Chinaman, however, also told me that Ah Sing had been employed in the Hotel Stables. Several Portuguese, who did not know him by description and called him simply 'Pake,' substantiated this evidence, saying that a young, pale-looking Chinaman, who had been working at the Club Stables, had afterwards come to the Hotel Stables to work. Ah Sing answered their description.

The Evidence Found.

"The evidence, I think, is conclusive that Ah Sing had worked a week or two at the Hotel Stables, and I think we can safely say that this is the third case of plague that has come from the Hotel Stables. Now we have ascertained facts in the Ah Sing case which we were unable to get hold of in either of the other two cases from the stables, viz., the Japanese who was taken from Kukui street on January 22, and Ah Hung, who died last Monday.

"In the Japanese (Kukui street) case we had no testimony that he had ever worked at the Hotel Stables, other than the sub-inspector's report, which we were not able to substantiate by any other information. As far as Ah Hung is concerned, it was understood that he had slept at the stables, but that he was not working there when he was taken sick.

"Ah Sing, who was infected in the same manner as the two previous victims, certainly did contract the disease while working at the Hotel Stables. He was first a stable boy there, sweeping out the stables and working with the manure; afterwards he washed harness and the evidence all points to his having become infected in the stables. That is the way the matter stands to date."

Discussion by Board.

Mr. Hatch: "Did not the bookkeeper at the Hotel Stables say that the Ah Sing, who worked there, was a carriage painter?"

Dr. Wood: "That Ah Sing was evidently another man who worked for the stables occasionally; perhaps for a week at a time, but was not steadily employed there."

Mr. Hatch: "Were there two Ah Sings on the books, then?"

Dr. Wood: "We have not yet been able to see the books; I have arranged to have them brought to us. There are many Chinamen with the same name and many of them have several names; they generally lie so much that it is impossible to rely on what they say in most cases. Ah Sop (Mr. Andrade's Chinese boy) I am satisfied spoke the truth; however, I can get him any time I want to see him."

Mr. Lowrey: "Was there no evidence that the Japanese who was removed from Kukui street on January 22, had come from the Hotel Stables?"

Dr. Wood: "There was no proof that the Japanese who had left the Hotel Stables at that time, was the man who died of plague, and who was removed from Kukui street before he died."

Considerable discussion here took place in regard to the evidence or lack of evidence in the cases of the Japanese (died Jan. 22nd) and Ah Hung, as to their having been infected in the Hotel Stables. The general opinion of the members was that there had been insufficient evidence in either of the two first cases from the Hotel Stables to warrant the Board's taken any measures other than those which they had adopted. The evidence in the Ah Sing case was considered by the members of the Board as satisfactory.

Mr. Lowrey: "Then the evidence in this Ah Sing case appears to clear up the matter considerably and enables the Board to act upon definite information."

Dr. Wood: "Yes; I think we have all the information necessary to go ahead with the consideration of the disposition of the Hotel Stables."

Stables to be Burned.

Mr. Lowrey's motion (made earlier in the proceedings and reported above) was here seconded and it became the unanimous resolution of the Board that the Hawaiian Hotel Stables upon evidence gathered were, in the opinion of the Board, infected by plague and could be disinfected in no way other than by fire and should therefore be immediately burned.

Mr. Lowrey: "I doubt if the fire will thoroughly disinfect the ground owing to the nature of the structure, and I would suggest that the iron roofing be first removed and that the frame be torn down so that the fire will prove more effective. The ground could be sprinkled first so that no danger would exist for those employed to do this."

Dr. Wood: "The ground has already been twice sprinkled with acid—once when the Hotel Stables were first put in quarantine and once since. I believe that heat generated by combustion is not to be depended upon. To tear down the building first and then burn it after fencing in that portion of the grounds adjoining the interior of the block so as to prevent the rats from running to other places, will prove effective I am sure. We can't fence in the building on the roadside because the Fire Department can't very well handle the fire that way, and

rats, according to our previous experience, do not run out into the road, anyway. I must say that thirty-six dead rats were discovered back of the Uncle Sam restaurant, in Block 19, when that building was being pulled down. Seven rats have also been discovered under the flooring in the rear of Williams' undertaking establishment, on the same block. Mr. Smith's poison has been freely distributed among the ruins of the Pantheon stables, and, as many dead rats have been found there since the fire, it goes to show not only that the poison is effective, but that the rats were not all destroyed in the fire."

SATURDAY'S BOARD MEETING.

Dr. Emerson Asks Immediate Destruction of Hotel Stables.

The Board of Health met at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon in the Judiciary building. President Wood, Drs. Day and Emerson and Messrs. Hatch, Lowrey, and Smith were present. Mr. L. A. Thurston, president of the Citizens' Sanitary Committee was also at the meeting as were Fire Commissioner Brown, Detective David Kaapa and others.

President Wood opened business by going directly into the case of Ah Sing, Chinaman, aged 18, who was taken to the Chinese Hospital in Palama at an early hour Saturday morning, where he was seen a short time later by Dr. Jobe and where Dr. Wood also went to see him. Ah Sing was found in a dying condition, with an exceedingly high fever and suspicious lumps in the neck. The symptoms showed the decided pneumonic form of plague, as nearly as outward signs could indicate.

Ah Sing died about 11 o'clock Saturday morning and was removed to the morgue shortly after noon, where Drs. Hoffmann and Wood, after having their lunch, proceeded to the examination of the body. The result of the autopsy was not reported until after the Board of Health meeting, although Dr. Wood, in telling the members the facts of the case in his possession, said that in his opinion there was very little doubt but the man had died of the pneumonic form of plague.

Dr. Wood went on to state that Ah Sing had resided in an apartment in Palama inspected by N. Fernandez, when his name had first been entered on the inspection roll he stated that he worked at the Club Stables. Ah Sing made the statement before he was removed to the hospital that he had been sick sixteen days. Dr. Wood said that this was impossible, as the man was suffering from an acute disease, when he was removed, and could not have suffered that long.

Dr. Wood also stated at the Saturday meeting that a Chinaman at the Kalihi detention camp, who had a temperature of 104 shortly after he was taken sick, showed very suspicious symptoms.

In speaking of the Ah Sing case, Dr. Wood said: "The postmortem appearances were almost certainly those of the pneumonic form of plague. The sub-maxillary glands on the right side and the lymphatic glands were both suspicious looking. I think that the infection in this case came through the mouth. The symptoms generally were the kind we expect to find in cases where infection is taken through the mouth. It might also have been that infection was taken through the lungs by inhalation. The case was very similar to that of Ah Hung, the man who had worked at the Hotel Stables. The same glandular swellings were evident in the neck in both cases. Dr. Hoffmann is examining slides now; he may have to make cultures before he can say definitely whether Ah Sing died of the plague."

In regard to the Ah Hung case I have done everything in my power to trace his movements and whereabouts before he died, through the Citizens' Sanitary Committee and the Police department. I have received a little additional information through Dr. Hoffmann, who took Ah Hung to the pest house in his buggy Monday morning. Dr. Hoffmann's information may be the cause of some light being thrown on the subject. Dr. Hoffmann said that he had learned that Ah Hung had lived in the same place with another man, engaged in the same work as Ah Hung did in the Hotel Stables. The Marshal was asked to try and trace the man who had been with Ah Hung."

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Argentine and Portuguese ports have been declared free of the plague. Many people were frozen to death by the recent blizzard in Great Britain.

The Y. M. C. A. of California has just held a state convention at Redlands, Cal.

Count von Arnim, on behalf of the Imperialists, favors the German naval bill.

Josiah Quincy, former Mayor of Boston, has married a Mrs. Tyler, in London.

A German armored cruiser will stop at Havre in recognition of the French fair.

The health of Sir Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, is greatly improved.

Transports will make bi-monthly trips from San Francisco to the Philippines.

February 17, afternoon report: Sugar, raw firm; refined steady; crushed 5.60c.

Texas lynched a white man at Port Arthur for killing another with a bayonet.

Commander Richard Wainwright, U. S. N., is superintendent of the Naval Academy.

The wreck of the Alfonso XIII. may be raised and the hull used as a merchant ship.

A resolution has been introduced into the House urging the defeat of the Canal treaty.

Japan is to make an imposing display at the spring maneuvers of its naval strength.

An attempt was made to shoot Governor Taylor of Kentucky, but the bullets missed.

Mrs. Lawton will probably sell her home at Redlands, Cal., and live at Louisville, Ky.

Aime Dupont, one of the most celebrated photographers in the United States, is dead.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

How One Mother Saved Her Daughter

The first critical period in a woman's life comes at the passing of her girlhood. How to preserve the daughter's health at this crisis is the problem that confronts every mother of girls. Mrs. J. M. Riggs, of Cartersville, Mo., solved the problem. She says:

"My daughter Josie during the winter of 1897-98, suffered a complete breakdown in health. She was thin and pale, had no appetite, and was so weak that she was unable to walk to school. Those who knew her condition said that she was in the first stages of consumption. Shortly after school closed, on the advice of a neighbor, we began giving her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. The effect on her condition was marvelous. Before she had taken half a box her condition was improved, and she kept on gaining appetite, strength and flesh until she was entirely well."

"She took three bottles of the pills in a day there is not a healthier, more robust looking girl in Cartersville. She is fatter and healthier than ever before in her life."

Mrs. J. M. Riggs.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public, this 15th day of October, 1898. WM. WOLCOTT, Notary Public.

From the Journal, Cartersville, Mo.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, all forms of weakness either in male or female.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold by the dozen or hundred, but always in packages. At all druggists, or direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y. 50 cents per box, 6 boxes \$2.50.

TERRITORIAL BILL.

Hartwell and Smith See McKinley. Prompt Action Likely.

Senator Cullum, accompanied by Messrs. Hartwell and Smith, the latter at one time attorney general of Hawaii, talked with President McKinley this morning regarding Hawaiian affairs and legislation now pending in Congress providing for a form of government for the islands.

It was agreed at this conference that Senator Cullum, in the Senate, and some one in the House, should seek to have Congress take prompt action toward enacting legislation providing a permanent government for the islands. Explanations will be made to Congress of the distress prevailing in the islands, and of the urgent necessity for relief, together with the many reasons of a general nature for immediate action. It is thought that these appeals will be effective, and that Congress will do something without much delay.

The President had decided a few days ago to send a special message to Congress pointing out the distress in Hawaii due to the presence of bubonic plague, and recommending that the Hawaiian legislature be again called into life that it might do something to relieve the situation. Such action by Congress would have been temporary, and the legislature would have again died with permanent legislation. The President will not now send this message, and will await the expected prompt action by Congress of a permanent nature. This will be better than two measures, one temporary and another permanent.—Washington Star, February 10.

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